

FOLDES, Pal, dr.

The clonic selection theory of the mechanism of immunity. Orv. hetil.
102 no.49:2305-2310 3 D '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet.

(~~IMMUNITY~~)

HUNGARY

FOLDES, P., BANOS, A., BANOS, Z., SZERI, I., and ANDERLIK, P., of the Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. ALFOLDY), University Medical School, Budapest, and the 20th District Children's Health Service, Budapest [Original versions not given].

"Vaccination of Newborn Children with Live Poliovirus Vaccine"

Budapest: Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 305-309.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Forty-seven newborn infants were vaccinated with live poliovirus vaccine. 300,000 CPID₅₀ of Sabin's Type 2 virus were given 3-5 days after birth. The same amount of Type 3 virus was fed at 2 months of age, and vaccination was completed by the administration of 100,000 CPID₅₀ Type 1 virus at 3 1/2 months of age. The infants were tested for virus excretion and serological response. No undesirable reactions were observed, and the efficacy was satisfactory as shown by the re-isolation of the Type 2 vaccine strain from 61% of the vaccinees and the 90% immune response. In contrast, the immune effect by the Type 3 and 1 vaccine strains was poor. [12 references, mainly Western].

1/1

[Article in English].

FOLDES, Pal, dr.

The new theory of immunity. Elet tud 17 no.49:1548-1551
9 D '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai
Intézet tudományos munkatársa.

10/1/68

MOSNYANCI, Károly, Dr, HOSZNA, Ferenc, Dr, POLNER, József, Dr: Hungarian Capital City Council, Schöpf-Haral Agoston Hospital (Budapest Div. Tamas, Schöpf-Haral Agoston Kórház) and Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Microbiology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

Cat Scratch Disease Proven by Skin Allergy Test.

Abstract, Clinical Medicine, Vol 107, No 5, 20 Feb 1961, pages 300-301.

Abstract: [Hungarian] Hungarian summary] The authors report a case where the symptoms lead to an early diagnosis of *Lymphora colli tuberculosa*. The excised lymph gland of the neck showed benign insculative lymphadenitis histologically, indicative of cat scratch disease. The history of scratching by the house cat strengthened the indication which was finally proven by the positive cutane reaction with Mellars' antigen. Mosnyan, K. Hungarian references.

FOLDES, Pal, dr.; SZERI, Ilona, dr.; BANOS, Zsuzsanna, dr.; ANDERLIK, Piroska, dr.; BALAZS, Marta, dr.

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus infection in mice thymectomized shortly after birth. Orv. hetil. 105 no.45:2122-2126 8 N '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet (igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr.) és Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Kóronctani Tanszék (tanszékvezető: Lapis Károly dr.).

FOLDES, P.; SZERI, Ilona; BANOS, Zsuzsanna; ANDERLIK, Firoos; BALAZS, Marta

LCM infection of mice thymectomized in newborn age. Acta
microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.3:277-282 '64/65

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. Alföldy), University
Medical School, Budapest, and Institute of Pathology (Director:
K. Lapis), Postgraduate Medical School, Budapest.

L 15916-66 T JK
ACC NR: AP6008381

SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/64/011/003/0277/0282 3/

AUTHOR: Foldes, Pál (Budapest); Szeri, Ilona (Budapest); Banos, Zsuzsanna
(Budapest); Anderlik, Piroška (Budapest); Balazs, Marta (Budapest) 26
3

ORG: Foldes, Szeri, Banos, Anderlik Institute of Microbiology, Medical University
of Budapest, Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet);
Balazs Institute of Pathology, Postgraduate Medical School, Budapest
(Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Kortani Osztály)

TITLE: LCM infection of newborn thymectomized mice

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologica, v. 11, no. 3,
1964, 277-282

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, virology, immunity, virus disease

ABSTRACT: In agreement with the observation by other authors, it was found that
mice which underwent thymectomy when newborn, were later resistant to infection
with the LCM virus. With respect to the thymectomized and virus infected mice,
three types could be distinguished. 1) Typical or nearly typical incubation period,

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ACC NR: AP6008381

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development of classical symptoms and lesions followed by death. In this group of animals, gross residues of the thymus were revealed by necropsy. 2) Death after a prolonged incubation (19-30 days). These animals developed wasting disease. 3) Survivors. The LCM virus was recovered from the brain and blood samples of the survivors, sacrificed in the period between 33-53 days of the experiment. The possible causes of delayed death and the immune status of the survivors are discussed on the basis of histological (brain, spleen, thymus) and hematological findings. The authors thank Dr. E. Kelemen, Postgraduate Medical School, Budapest, for valuable advice, Dr. M. Simon, Hungarian Army Medical Corps, for the virus strain, and Dr. E. Cholnoky, State Blood Transfusion Service for the experimental animals. Further thanks is extended to Miss M. Barbie for her careful and skilled technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUM DATE: 16Jun64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 016

jw

Card 2/2

1. On the principles of screening ...
...
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...

Heavy current installations ...
equipment or nearby telecommunication apparatuses
cause disturbances in telecommunication circuits. Screen-
ing is one method of eliminating the above. The required
attenuation of disturbing fields must be attained by means
of screening elements of minimum weight and cost. The
most expedient are continuous metal sheets arranged
in one or several layers for screening small spaces, and
metal grids for large spaces. The author deduces formulas
and diagrams for dimensioning which describe the be-
haviour of materials at high and low frequencies separ-
ately. Finally the measuring methods of the attenuation
of screening elements are summed up.

FOLDES, F.

"Better Use of Machines in the Wool Industry." p. 342. (Magyar Textiltechnika,
No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, no. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

FOLDES, P.

Magyar Textiltechnika - No. 3, Mar. 1955.

Exhibition of machinery of the Hungarian textile industry in Moscow. p. 83.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

15
 43. Research on the chemical processing of HUNGARIAN uranium ores. E. Szabó, M. Fodor, K. Földes, P. Molnár, L. Rócker, M. Vinyáti. *Magyar Kém. Köz. Lapja*, Vol. 13, 1958, No. 5-8, pp. 219-219, 19 figs., 1 tab. 8

In the course of an investigation on the methods of attacking uranium ores, such processing was found to be superior, both from the technical and economical points of view when compared with the sulphuric acid method. Recovery by chemical precipitation of uranium from dilute process solutions is not economical. Three ion-exchange processes were examined for the concentration of the uranium contents

of the pulp: a cation ion-exchange process for recovering uranium from carbonate solutions; an anion exchange process for the recovery of uranium from sulphuric acid solutions; and the ion-exchange of uranium solutions in fluidized bed. The latter method has the advantage that the costly process of filtration can be eliminated, but its disadvantage is that after the recovery of the metal contents the pulp which contains valuable chemicals (sulfate) must be purified before recycling. 9

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. H-2
Chemical Engineering.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4964.

Author : Röldes P.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.
Title : Investigation of Perforated Plates of Rectifying Columns.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 3, 321-338.

Abstract: The process of mass exchange in a single plate laboratory column 125 mm in diameter of periodical action was investigated at the rectification of mixtures of CCl_4 - $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ - H_2O , CH_3OH - H_2O and CH_3COCH_3 - H_2O under atmospheric pressure (velocity of vapors = 0.1 to 0.7 m per sec). The dimensions of the plate were as follows: thickness - 3 mm, diameter of holes - 2mm, the share of the free section - 0.07; the height of the overflow outlet - 17 mm, its diameter - 27 mm. The holes were distributed on the plate at

Card : 1/2

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Card : 2/2

Foldes, P.

Plate efficiency of rectifying columns. p.318

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.4, No.8, August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

Foldes, P.

Dr. Rudolf Ballo at 75. p.334

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.4, no.8, August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

FOLDES, Peter, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa (Budapest)

An account of the International Symposium on Distillation at Brighton.
Kem tud közl MTA 15 no.3:369-374 '61.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem, Vegyipari Muveletek es Gepek Tanszeke.

(Distillation) (Chemical engineering)

FOLDES, Peter, kandidatus

Report on the debate about Gedeon Almasy's dissertation
for candidacy. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:127-130 '63.

FOLDES, Peter, kandidatus

Report on the public debate on the doctoral dissertation
prepared by Antal Laszlo. Kem tud kozl 20 no.3:428-431 '63.

FOLDES, Peter, dr. (Budapest, XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); EVANGELIDI, I.;
CHARNI, O.

Study on the efficiency fractionating column with downcomer
grid plates. Pt.1. Periodica polytechn chem 8 no.3:197-204
'64.

1. Kafedra protsessov i apparatov khim. promyshlennosti,
Politekhnicheskii Institut, Budapesht. Submitted March 14,
1964.

FOLDES, Peter, dr. (Budapest, XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); EVANGELIDI, I.

Study on the efficiency fractionating column with downcomer grid plates. Pt.2. Periodica polytechn chem 8 no.3:205-211 '64.

1. Kafedra protsessovi apparatov khim. promyshlennosti, Politekhnikheskiy institut, Budapesht. Submitted March 14, 1964.

FOLDS, Vilmos, dr.

Medicolegal aspects of birth injuries of the head & neck. Orv.
hetil. 95 no.28:771-772 11 July 54.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani
Intézetének (igazgató Okros Sándor dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye
(DELIVERY

birth inj. of head & neck, medicolegal aspects)

(INFANTICIDE

head & neck inj., differ. from birth inj.)

FOLDES, Vilmos, dr.

Foreign body perforation of the esophagus and aorta. Orv. hetil.
95 no.29:796-797 18 July 54.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani
Intézetének (igazgató: Okros Sándor dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye

(FOREIGN BODIES

esophagus, perf. of aorta)

(ESOPHAGUS, foreign body

perf. of aorta)

(AORTA, perforation

for. body from esophagus)

OKROS, Sandor, dr.; FOLDES, Vilmos, dr.

Self-inflicted cut wounds of the head. Orv. hetil. 97 no.17:
469-473 22 Apr 56.

1. Az Igassagugyi Orvostani Intezet Debrecen (igazgato:
Okros, Sandor dr. egyet. tanar) Kozlemenye.

(HEAD, wounds & inj.

self-inflicted cuts in suicide, medico-legal aspects.
(Hun))

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

head, self-inflicted cuts in suicide, medico-legal
aspects. (Hun))

(SUICIDE

by cut inj. of head, medico-legal aspects. (Hun))

(JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL

medico-legal aspects of self-inflicted cut inj. of
head in suicide. (Hun))

HUNGARY

Forensic Medicine

HARSANYI, Laszlo, Dr, FOLDES, Vilmos, Dr, SZUCHOVSKY, Gyula, Dr; Ministry of the Interior, National Chief Central Police Office, Technical Department, Criminological Laboratory (BM -- Belugyminiszterium --, ORFK -- Orszagos Rendorfokapitanysag --, Technikai Osztaly, Bunugyi Laboratorium), and Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Forensic Medicine (BOTE -- Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem --, Igazsagugyi Orvostani Intezet).

"Evaluation of Debatable Surgical Deaths by Medical Specialist."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 31, 31 Jul 66, pages 1461-1464.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] From the official autopsy material involving about 600 surgical deaths, 138 cases are taken out for analysis in which death was related to errors made in the course of surgery. Three types of errors are distinguished: a) without fault, b) with fault but without infraction of the professional regulations and c) errors judged as infraction of professional regulations. Errors belonging to the area of surgical risks and the technical part of the operations, errors made in the course of anesthesia and transfusion as well as diagnostic errors or the lack of diagnosis are discussed separately. Among errors recorded in the various fields, 35 were judged to be with fault and 21 of these involved infraction of the professional regulations at the same time. All 15 references are Hungarian.

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APPLICATION NO: A05022501

11/1/84

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ROKA, Pal; FOLDESI, Erno (Gyor); RIEPERGER, Laszlo; SEY, Dezzo
(Gyor); BALAZS, Jozsef (Debrecen); GROSZ, Istvan (Szekesfehervar);
DANI, Janos (Szeged); BODOGH, Istvan; DALCCSA, Gabor, dr.;
LAZAR, Laszlo; BAKOS, Karoly, fomernok (Budapest); FABIAN,
Laszlo, nyugdijas mernok; SZEP, Jozsef

Report on the Executive Committee session of the Scientific
Association of the Wood Industry in Gyor. Faipar 14 no.6:
161-163 Je '64.

1. President, Scientific Association of the Wood Industry
(for Roka).
2. Deputy Head, Wood industry Research Institute (for Dalocsa).
3. Head, Committee on Education, Scientific Association of
the Wood Industry (for Lazar).

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G

Abs Jour: ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23331

Author : Gal, Gy.; Foldesi, I.; Krasnai, E.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Title : Role of Halogen Aluminium Alcoholates in the
Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley Reduction. V. Reduction
of α -Oximinoketones.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 3,
279-290.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1958, 39541.

Card 1/1

G-5

FOLDES, I.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

~~The role of Aluminum haloalcoholates in the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction. V. Reduction of α -oximino ketones. György Csá, István Foldes, and Mrs. István Krácznai (Egyesült Gyógyszer-Félszertár Kutató Lab., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 63, 5-11(1958); cf. C.A. 52, 10872d. — A molar soln. of Al chloro- or bromoisopropylate was prepd. by passing HCl or HBr (1 mole) through 204 g. of (iso-PrO)₂Al (I) in C₆H₆ or in PhMe with cooling and stirring. After removal of the solvent and the iso-PrOH formed, the residue was dild. to 1 l. Various α - and β -benzil monoxime deriva. were reduced by (a) 0.2 moles I only for 0.1 mole of the oxime, (b) a mixt. of 0.15 mole I and 0.05 mole (iso-PrO)₂AlCl (II), and (c) a boiling mixt. of 0.5 mole I in 1 l. C₆H₆ and 150 ml. M soln. of II in C₆H₆, to which a M soln. in C₆H₆ of the substance to be reduced was added slowly (0.3-0.5 mole in 1-5 hrs.) while C₆H₆ was distd. from the mixt. in the same amt. as added. The solvent was removed from the mixt. and the residue left overnight when the excess I and the Al complex formed decompd. by the air moisture. The product was four times boiled for 30 min. with five times its wt. of 96% EtOH, the combined exts. filtered and evapd., and the residue purified by crystn. or distn. Reduction of α - and β -benzilmonoxime O-Me ether gave honeylike substances. The α -isomer gave with BzCl in pyridine α -benzoin oxime O-Me ether benzoate, m. 89°. Diacetylmonoxime reduced by method c gave 58% acetoin oxime. α -Oximinacetophenone reduced by method b gave 84% mandelic aldehyde oxime, m. 89°. Also by method b, α -oximinopropiophenone gave 90% phenylacetylcarbinol oxime. α -Oximinobutyrophenone gave 76% phenylpropionylcarbinol oxime and α -oximinovalerophenone gave 82% phenylvalerylcarbinol oxime. The~~

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György Gál, István Földesi, Mrs. István Krasznai
 crude reaction mixture of α -oximinopropiophenone reduced
 by method *b* on addn. (with cooling) of 20% H_2SO_4 and
 steam distn. gave 87% phenylacetylcarbinol. 3-Oximino-
 2,4-pentanedione (III) reduced by method *c* gave 80%
 2,4-dihydroxy-3-pentanone oxime, m. 129° (EtOAc). III
 (32.4) in 100 ml. H_2O and 64.7 g. of $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ in 100 ml.

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H_2O mixed and treated with 70 g. $AcONa \cdot 3H_2O$ in 150 ml.
 H_2O after several hrs. gave 27.3 g. Co chelate of III as a red-
 dish brown ppt., m. 160°, which is reduced by method
c but much more slowly than III. Bz_2CH_2 (67.2 g.) in
 350 ml. $AcOH$ with 21.5 g. $NaNO_2$ in 35 ml. H_2O at 15°
 stirred 2.5 hrs. gave 72 g. 2-oximino-1,3-diphenyl-1,3-
 propanedione which was reduced by method *c* to 67%
 2-oximino-1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanediol, m. 151 ($AcOEt$ -petr.
 ether). α -Oximinopropionic ester was reduced by method *c* to
 67.5% *Et* α -oximino- β -oxybutyrate, b, 122. Oximino ke-
 tones, in which the *syn* and *anti* forms can not be isolated,
 can be reduced uniformly to α -hydroxy aldoximes or hy-
 droxy ketoximes; with oximino ketones in which the two
 isomers can be sepd., the two isomers show differing behav-
 iour in the reduction. The *syn*-acyl isomer can form a
 complex with I, and carbonyl groups taking part in the
 chelation cannot be reduced by I. By procedure *c* the
 formation of a chelate is kept to a min. so that even *syn*-
 acyl compds. can be reduced.

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SA

Saul Paton

FOLDESI, Istvan dr. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 38)

Halogen-containing aluminum alcoholates. Acta chimica Hung
37 no.3:329-338 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Faculty,
Medical University, Budapest.

L 33233-66 EWP(j) RO/RM

ACC NR: AF6025187

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/045/004/0313/0322

AUTHOR: Foldosi, Istvan; Straner, Gyorgy38
B+1ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University, Budapest;
Research Institute for Electrical Industry, BudapestTITLE: Organotin compounds, II. Preparation of organotin oxinates and testing of their fungicidal activity

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 45, no. 4, 1965, 313-322

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, fungicide

ABSTRACT:

Some new triorgano-tin oxinates, diorgano-tin oxinates and monoorgano-tin oxinates have been prepared by two methods: (a) from sodium oxinate and the corresponding organotin halide, and (b) from 8-hydroxyquinoline and the corresponding organotin oxide. Systematic tests for the fungicidal activity of the product have been carried out in Czapek-Dox culture medium. Triorgano-tin oxinate and the organotin trioxinate are highly effective fungicides, while diorgano-tin dioxinates have hardly any activity. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.]

JPRS: 33,906

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 16Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 026

LS

Card 1/1

0916 0552

45347-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: ATG033614

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0231/0236

AUTHOR: Foldesi, Istvan--Fel'deshi, I. (Doctor; Budapest); Gomory, Pal--Gemer, P. (Budapest)ORG: [Foldesi] Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem, Általános és Szervetlen Kémiai Intézet); [Gomory] Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA, Szervetlen Kémiai Kutatócsoport)TITLE: Alkylation with organopotassium compounds 1

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 231-236

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, organomercury compound

ABSTRACT: Isopropylpotassium was prepared from diisopropylmercury with a K-Na alloy. The alkylating properties of the compound were examined with carbon dioxide and with compounds containing -Si-Cl and -Sn-Cl bonds. In petroleum ether the isopropyl group, in benzene the phenyl group was introduced successfully. An S_N1 mechanism was followed by the alkylation reaction. Orig. art. has: 1 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Jun64 / OTH REF: 019

Card 1/1 LC

L 45342-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AT6033615

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0237/0244

AUTHOR: Foldesi, Istvan--Fel'deshi, I. (Doctor; Budapest)2/
B+1ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand University,
Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai Intezet)TITLE: Organotin compounds. I. Preparation of alkyltin derivatives by the Grignard
reaction in hydrocarbon solvents

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 237-244

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, Grignard reaction

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out for the preparation of R_4Sn compounds by Grignard reaction, in an anhydrous hydrocarbon solvent, in the presence of ether and tetrahydrofuran. Dialkyltin oxides can be alkylated with Grignard reagents. Because of their basic character, the Sn compounds obtained, having a general formula of $R_2R'SnOMgX$, can be converted into $R_2R'SnX$ with an aqueous HX solution, where X = Cl, Br, I, acetate, etc. $R_2R'SnOMgX$ can be alkylated further with a Grignard reagent to produce $R_2R_2'Sn$. Orig. art. nas: 2 formulas and 2 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Jul64 / SOV REF: 004 / OTH REF: 021

Card 1/1 *LL*

FAY, Gyula; TOROS, Robert; FOLDESI, Istvan, dr., adjunktus; RETI, Endre, dr.; SVEKUS, Oliver.

Nobel prize winners of 1963. Term tud kozl 8 no.1: 2-5 Ja-'64

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Atomfizikai Tanszek (for Fay and Toros).
2. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek (for Foldesi).
3. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Konyvtaranak igazgatoja (for Reti).
4. Tudomanyos Ismeretterjeszto Tarsulat Orszagos Fizikai Valasztmanyanak titkara (for Svekus).

FOLDESI, Kalman

Methods for quick determination of sulphates to be applied in plant control. Bor cipo ll no.1:20-23 Ja '61.

1. Boripari Kutato Intezet.

SOLTI, Ferenc, dr.; R.V, Judit, dr.; FOLDESI, Klara, dr.

Frequent occurrence of acute nephritis accompanied by rheumatic
carditis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.39:1838-1841 30 S '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (NEPHRITIS) (TONSILLITIS)

FOLDESI, Tamas, okleveles elektromernok

Unification of electricity and telecommunication standards
by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Szabvany
kozl 16 no.12:219-220 D '64.

1. Hungarian Bureau of Standards, Budapest.

FOLDESNE BEREZSNICH, Tamara; TUDOS, Ferenc

Kinetics of radical polymerization. Pt.12. Magyar kémiai folyóirat
70 no.11:500-504 N '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Chemistry, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest.

L 38647-66 EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6027656

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0181/0186

AUTHOR: Foldesno, Borezsnich, Tamara--Foldoshno-Borozhnikh, T.; Tudos, Forenc-- Tyudosh, F. 108ORG: Central Research Institute for Chemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intezete)TITLE: Kinetics of radical polymerization. Part 15: Investigation of condensed aromatic hydrocarbons. Section 1

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 4, 1966, 181-186

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization kinetics, radical polymerization, aromatic hydrocarbon, vinyl compound, acetate, stoichiometry

ABSTRACT: The inhibitory effects of perylene, 1,2,4,5-dibenzopyrene, 3,4-benzotetraphene, 1,2,3,4-dibenzopyrene, anthanthrene, 3,4-benzopyrene, 1,2-benzoanthracene, anthracene, tetracene, and 9-phenylanthracene in the radical polymerization of vinyl acetate were investigated at various temperatures. The effects of temperature were not very significant. The actual values for the stoichiometric coefficients were lower for all inhibitors than those calculated theoretically. The stoichiometric anomalies were interpreted in terms of hot-radical hypothesis. The authors thank J. Heidt and M. Vani for carrying out the experiments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables.

SUB CODE 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Sep65 / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 006 / OTH REF: 007
Card 1/1

L 46859-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6034676 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/005/0231/0237 41
AUTHOR: Tudos, Ferenc--Tyudesh, F.; Foldesne Berezsrich, Tamara--Feldeshne-Berezhrykh, T.
ORG: Central Research Institute of Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
(Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intozet)
TITLE: Kinetics of radical polymerization XVI. Condensed aromatic hydrocarbons II
SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 5, 1966, 231-237
TOPIC TAGS: radical polymerization, aromatic hydrocarbon, activation energy
ABSTRACT: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The inhibition-kinetic study of some aromatic hydrocarbons is reported which exert a retarding effect on the polymerization of vinyl acetate. The dependence of reactivity on the parameters which characterize the structure of the aromatic hydrocarbon are discussed in detail. It was demonstrated that a radical attack can take place not only at the most reactive sites of the aromatic molecule but at less reactive sites as well, with correspondingly lesser probability. This circumstance was considered in the calculation of both reactivity and the theoretical value of the stoichiometric coefficient. The activation energy of the elemental inhibition reaction was discussed and it was shown that only a small fraction of the change in reactivity can be explained with the change in activation energy, the larger portion of it is related to a

Card 1/2

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L 46859-66

ACC NR: AP6034676

change in the pre-exponential factor. Therefore, the radical reactions of aromatic hydrocarbons can not be interpreted mechanically by using Polanyi's rule. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 9 formulas, and 4 tables. [JPRS: 36,862]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / SOV REF: 003
OTH REF: 020.

Card 2/2

SOLTI, F., dr.; KRASZNAI, I., dr.; REV, J., dr.; ISKUM, M., dr.;
MARK, Gy., dr.; FOLDESY, K., dr.

Experimental studies on the use of the I¹³¹ "Muscle clearance"
and the nitrogen monoxide method for measuring peripheral
blood flow. Orv. hetil. 104 no.37:1745-1748 15 S '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.
(IODINE ISOTOPES, DIAGNOSTIC)
(NITROUS OXIDE) (BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)
(MUSCLES) (EXTREMITIES)
(BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION)
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (OXYGEN)
(HYPERTENSION) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION)

SZABO, Gy.; SOLTI, F.; PETER, Agnes; ISKUM, M.; REV. Judit; FOLDESZ, Klara

On the effect of reduced circulating blood volume on cerebral circulation and resistance in man. *Acta med. Acad. sci. Hung.* 20 no.2:107-112 '64.

1. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Ruzsnyak) und neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

SZABO, Gyorgy; SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Agnes; ISKUM, Miklos; REV, Judit;
FOLDESY, Klara

The effect of the decrease of the effective circulating blood volume on the brain circulation and the resistance of the brain vessels. Biol orv:kozl MTA 13 no.1-2:153-157 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája.

✎

SOLTI, F.; KRASZNAI, I.; REV, J.; ISKUM, M.; MARK, Gy.; FOLDESY, K.

Measurement of extremital blood flow by ¹³¹I muscle clearance
and the nitrous monoxide method. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung.
21 no.1:99-106 '65.

1. First Department of Medicine, University Medical School,
Budapest.

FOLDESI, Lajosné, özvegy (Hódmezővásárhely)

Thanks. Magy kisipar 7 no.5:2 7 Mr '63.

FOLDESI, Laszlo

Some problems relating to the economical calculation in standardization. Szabvany kozl 14 no.10:229-230 0 '62.

FOLDESI, T.

Protection against distant electric actions. p. 229

SZABVANYUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. Budapest. Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

FOLDESI, Tamas

The Paris symposium on certain problems of contact protection.
Villamosag 11 no.9:277-278, S '63.

FOLDESI, Tamas

Possibilities for the unification of requirements for electric household appliances. Szabvany kozl 15 no.2:39-41 F '63.

FOLDESI, Tamas

International proposals for standardization of electric measuring instruments. Szabvany kozl 15 no.12:280-282 D '63.

1. International Electrotechnical Commission 13-as szamu szakbizot-
tsaga titkara.

SOLTI, F.; FOLDESY, K.

Sinoauricular block occurring in connection with effort ECG in cardiac patients. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 15 no.4:158-160 Ag '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: Rusznyak István dr egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(NEPHRITIS) (HEART BLOCK) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SOLTI, Ferenc, dr.; ISKUM, Miklos, dr.; KRASZNAI, Istvan, dr.; MARIK,
Gyorgy, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; FOLDESZ, Klara, dr.; HERMANN,
Robert, dr.

Effect of chlorpromazine (Hibernal) on the circulation and
on the oxygen consumption by muscles of extremities. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.8:344-346 23 F'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.

*

SOLTI, F.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, A.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.; FOLDESSY, K.

Effect of devincan on cerebral circulation, cerebral venous pressure and cerebral oxygen consumption in man. Cor.vasa 6 no.2:138-141 '64.

1. First Department of Medicine and Department of Neuropathology, Medical University, Budapest, Hungary.

*

SOLTI, F.; ISKUM, M.; KRASZNAI, I.; MARK, Gy.; REV, J.; FOLDESSY, K.; HERMANN, R.

Effect of chlorpromazine on peripheral circulation and on the oxygen consumption of the extremities muscles. Cor. vasa 6 no.2:130-137 '64

1. First Department of Medicine, University of Budapest, Hungary.

SOLTI, F.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, A.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.; FOLDESY, K.

Study of the effect of Devincan on cerebral blood circulation, cerebral venous pressure and cerebral oxygen consumption in men. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no. 3:284-286 Je '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és Idegkörtani Klinikája.
(ALKALOIDS) (ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (BRAIN) (HYPERTENSION)

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., PETER, A., BEY, J., HERMANN, R., FOLDESY, K.I.
Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic and Nerve-Pathologi-
cal Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és Ideg-
körtani Klinika).

"Investigations on the Effect of Devincan on the Cerebral Circulation,
Venous Pressure in the Brain and Oxygen Consumption of the Brain in
Humans."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol IV, No 3, June 1963, pp 284-286.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of Devincan on the
circulation and oxygen consumption of the brain has been studied on 11
(mostly hypertensive) patients. After administration of Devincan, in
addition to a moderate lowering of the blood pressure, the blood flow
in the brain increased somewhat and the resistance of the brain vessels
decreased. The venous pressure change was not uniform, but decreased
slightly in the majority of the cases studied. Oxygen consumption of
the brain was virtually unchanged. As a result of the study, the authors
advocate an attempt for the therapeutic use of Devincan in cases of
hypertension complicated by cerebral circulation disturbances. 2 Hungar-
ian, 3 Western references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420003-4"

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420003-4"

FOLDI, ANDRAS

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

Author : Foldi Z., Foldi T., ~~Foldi A.~~
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Title : Conformation of Psi-Ephedrine; Copper Chelates
of 2-Amino-Alcohols.

Orig Pub: Acta chin. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 11, No 3-4,
339-348.

Abstract: In connection with elucidation of the question concerning
the presence of an intramolecular hydrogen bond in Psi-
ephedrine (Psi-I) and ephedrine (I), a study was made
of copper chelates of I, Psi-I, and other 2-amino-
alcohols. It is shown that (+)-Psi-I forms a copper
chelate $\left[(+)\text{-Psi-II} \right]$, MP 209-210° (decomposes;

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

from CH₃OH), insoluble in water and most organic
solvents, soluble in alcohols, and containing (like
the other investigated Cu-complexes) two molecules
of amino-alcohol per atom of Cu (II). Under the
same conditions there is formed from (+)-I a chelate
hydrate $\left[(+)\text{-III} \right]$, MP 165° (decomposes). By the
action of cold acetone (\pm)-III is converted to the
complex (\pm)-IV, MP 169-171° (decomposes) (see pre-
liminary communication, RZhKhim, 1956, 65067). For
(\pm)-III there is known a solvate with one molecule
of C₆H₆, MP 157-158° (decomposes), soluble in organic
solvents. The authors note that the data obtained
are somewhat in conflict with the assumption (Fodor
G. et al., J. Organ. Chem., 1949, 337), that intra-

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

molecular hydrogen bond is possible only in Psi-I, but not in I. The assumption is made that, probably, CuII -- a strong complexar, impels internal complexing of I notwithstanding the spatial hindrance. This is confirmed by lesser stability of (\pm)-III and ($\bar{\pm}$)-IV in comparison with (+)-Psi-II. (\pm)-IV decomposes in organic solvents, 4 N aqueous solution of NH_3 , in solutions of alkali tartrates, in aqueous solution of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$, in which (+)-Psi-II is not decomposed or is decomposed more slowly. Psi-I reacts with CuSO_4 more rapidly than I, since on interaction of a mixture of ($\bar{\pm}$)-Psi-I and ($\bar{\pm}$)-I with an insufficient amount of CuSO_4 there is formed ($\bar{\pm}$)-Psi-II, MP 206-207°. The authors note that by

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

means of Cu-complexes it is possible to separate also other diastereo-isomeric 2-amino-alcohols. Thus, threo- (\pm)-2-amino-1-(p-nitrophenyl)-propanediol-1,3 [threo- (\pm)-V] forms a complex, MP 153-154° (decomposes), of the type (+)-Psi-II, while erythro- (\pm)-V forms an ionic complex, MP 123-123.5° (decomposes), of the type of (\pm)-III (without water of crystallization). From threo- (\mp)-V was obtained a complex of the type (+)-Psi-II with two molecules of water of crystallization, MP 133-134° (decomposes), which on treatment with CH₂OH is converted to the more stable, anhydrous, trans-form, MP 162-163° (decomposes). Moreover, from threo- (+)-V there was obtained a complex of

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

MP 270°. It is shown that 2-amino-alcohols with a tertiary amino-group also form Cu-complexes, for example, a Cu-complex of type (+)-Psi-II from (±)-N-methyl-ephedrine, MP 176-177° (decomposes). It was found that amino-alcohols with a primary amino-group form insoluble complexes only if at the C-atom linked to the OH-group are present bulky substituents. [Cu-complex of dimethyl ether of (±)-noradrenalin, of the (±)-III type, MP 165-166.5° (decomposes)]. Ethanolamine (VI) forms with CuSO₄ only a colored solution; benzal-ethanolamine does not react at all (a partial coloration of the solution is due to hydrolysis to VI). No reaction whatever takes place with 2-phenyl-5-(3',4'-dimethoxy-

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43495.

phenyl)-oxazolidine and 3-amino-alcohols, for example, 2-methyl-4-amino-5-(hydroxymethyl)-pyrimidine, tropine and Psi-nortropine. It is shown that 3 molecules of (+)-Psi-I form a complex with Co^{II}(CoCl₂), which does not melt up to 270°. All the investigated complexes are decomposed by H₂S with liberation of the corresponding amino-alcohol. (+)-Psi-II is obtained on grinding 1.65 g (+)-I with 10 ml water and 1.25 g CuSO₄·5H₂O, adding 10 ml 1 N NaOH, and separating the resulting product after 2 hours; yield 99%.

Card : 6/6

A. Földi

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

2-may
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40. Addition of hydrogen sulphide to the nitrile group of arylsulphonyl cyanamides by means of thiosulphuric acid. (in English) Z. Földi, T. Földi, A. Földi. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 13, 1957, No. 1-2, pp. 111-116

ba
|||

A new reaction is described in the course of which free thiosulphuric acid is added to the CN group of arylsulphonyl cyanamides whereby very favourable yields of arylsulphonyl thioureas form. The known decomposition of thiosulphuric acid into sulphurous acid and elementary sulphur could be completely repressed by the addition of sulphurous acid to the reaction mixture at the start. The properties of acetyl sulphanthyl cyanamide and sulphanthyl cyanamide are discussed and the assumed new reaction mechanism presented.

99

Country : Hungary G-3
Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their
Synthetic Analogues.
Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Zhivaya No. 6, 1959 19592
Author : Foldi, Z.; Foldi, T.; Foldi, *Andras*
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Chelates and Conformation of Cinchona Bases.
Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16,
No 2, 185-192

Abstract : Confirmation of the previously determined configurative relationship between quinine (I), quinidine (II), cinchonine (III), cinchonidine (IV), and ephedrine (V), and the relationship between epi-I, epi-II, epi-III, epi-IV and Ψ -V, on the basis of data concerning the formation by the above-stated alkaloids of chelate compounds (ChC) with Cu^{2+} . I-IV do not form ChC and are configuratively related to V, epi-I - epi-IV form ChC and have a configuration analogous to that of Ψ -V. The capacity of forming ChC and hindered rotation about the C(8) - C(9) linkage in the epi-bases suggest the assumption of the existence of a rigid hydrogen bridge $-\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N} \leftarrow$ and therefore of the existence of a five-
Card: 1/5

Country : Hungary
Category= :

G-3

Abs. Jour. :

19592

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : membered ring which constitutes an additional asymmetry in epi-I - epi-IV (N atom -- new center of symmetry) as compared with I - IV. Capacity of forming ChC in the case of epi-I - epi-IV indicates apparently that configuration of quinuclidine ring, in the epi-series, is represented by the formula A. This shift in the quinuclidine ring approximates the OH at C(9) to C(10) and renders possible the formation in iso-quinidines and iso-cinchonines of a new seven-membered ring by the action of acidic agents. 0.648 g epi-II are ground in a mortar with 5 ml 0.2 M solution of CuSO_4 , 2 ml of 1 N NaOH are added, after 2 hours there is filtered off a

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6-37

Country : Hungary
 Category :

G-3

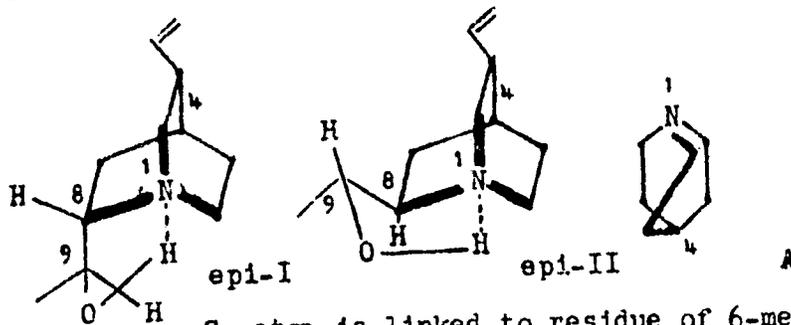
Abs. Jour. :

19592

Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :



Card:3/5

C₉ atom is linked to residue of 6-methoxy-quinoline

Country : Hungary
 Category= :

Abs. Jour. :

19592

Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :ChC of composition (C₂₀H₂₃O₂N₂)Cu · 1.5H₂O, yield 0.7 g, decomposition point 150-190°. Analogously from epi-I was obtained ChC of epi-I, decomposition point 160-180° and from the dihydrochloride of the double salt epi-I·epi-II the mixed ChC of epi-I·epi-II, MP 125-160° (decomposes). 0.648 g I are ground for 40 minutes with 20 ml 0.1 N AgNO₃, after 10 minutes (60°) there is obtained a molecular compound of composition C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂·AgNO₃·2H₂O, yield 0.94 g, decomposition point 202-205°. Epi-II forms an analogous compound, MP 180° (decomposes). 0.648 g I are ground with 20 ml 0.1 N AgNO₃ at 20°, then 10 minutes at 70°, after

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Country : Hungary
Category :

G-3

Abs. Jour. :

19592

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 1 hour added 2.1 ml 1 N NaOH and after 5 hours there are obtained 0.882 g ChC of composition $C_{20}H_{23}N_{22}O_2Ag \cdot H_2O$, MP 165° . Epi-II yields under analogous conditions a ChC of decomposition point $170-180^\circ$. Epi-II, dibenzoyl-d-tartrates of epi-II and epi-I give a violet coloration with a solution of $CuSO_4$ in NH_4OH and C_6H_5OH . Preliminary communication see RZhKhim, 1957, 74559. -- Ye. Tsvetkov.

Card: 5/5

FOLDI, E.; GERLEI, F.; GOROG, G.

Case of human glanders and significance of its diagnosis from the viewpoint of veterinary medicine. Orv. hetil. 94 no.12:328-331 22 Mar 1953. (CML 24:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Surgical Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Gyorgy Gorog) and Central Laboratory and Prosectorium (Head Physician -- Dr. Ferenc Gerlei of Nyiregyhasai County Hospital (Director -- Dr. Bela Zempleni) and Executive Committee Hygiene Section of Nyiregyhasai District Council (Head -- Dr. Emil Foldi).

FOLDI, Ervin

The 2d International College Study Course of Cartography; Zurich-
Bern, 1960. Geod kart 13 no.1:44-53 '61. (EEAI 10:6)
(Cartography) (Hungarians in Switzerland)

FOLDI, Ervin

"Reading topographical maps" by A. H. Meux. Reviewed by Ervin Foldi.
Geod kart 14, no.1:66-67 '62.

SZENDRONE AJTAY, Agnes; FOLDI, Ervin.

Application of engraving in geographical cartography. Geod kart
14 no.4:252-258 '62.

1. Kartografus, Kartografiai Vallalat.

FOLDI, Ervin

"British Columbia atlas of resources." Reviewed by Ervin Foldi.
Geod kart 14 no.2:129-130 '62.

FOLDI, Ervin

Mechanization and automation in cartography. Geod kart 14 no.6:455-
457 '62.

1. Kartografiai Vallalat kartografusa.

FOLDI, Ervin; HOXYI, Edo (Jr)

Use of geographical names in the Hungarian cartography.
Geod kart no.2:15-23 Special issue '63

FOLDI, Ervin

The Committee on Geographical Names is set up. Geod kart 15
no.5:379-380 '63.

FOLDI, Ervin

"International Cooperation on Cartography; Report of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names" by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Reviewed by Ervin Foldi. Geod kart 15 no.6: 477 '63.

FOLDI, Ervin

"Remarks about the problems of writing reform in Japan" by
M. Ramming. Reviewed by Ervin Foldi. Geod kart 16 no. 2:148
'64.

FOLBI, Ervin

"Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia
and the Far East." Reviewed by Ervin Folbi. Geogr kart. no. 3:
225-226 '64.

FOLDI, Ervin

"Cartographic Symposium Edinburgh", edited by G. Petrie.
Reviewed by Ervin Foldi. Geod kart 16 no.5:395-396 '64.

ROZSAKI

POKA, Laszlo, NEMETH, CSOKA, Mihaly, FOLDI, Imre, CZIRBUSZ, Gyorgy; Medical University of Pecs, I. Surgical Clinic (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika).

"Intestinal Resorption in Paralytic Ileus."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVII, No 2-3, 1966, pages 259-275.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] In 39 patients, a total of 64 studies were conducted on protein (¹³¹I-albumin), fat (¹³¹I-triolein) and carbohydrate (dextrose) resorption, and the data obtained in acute abdominal disorders or in the days following abdominal surgery were evaluated mathematically. It was found that resorption of the macronutrients is significantly decreased in paralysis of the gastrointestinal system. The decrease is proportional to the degree and duration of the paralytic ileus. Attempts to demonstrate a decisive role played in these cases by the lack of pancreatic enzyme activity, decreased intestinal motility, intestinal distension, vagotomy, the type of operation performed, the time interval since the operation or prolonged hypotension were unsuccessful. Disturbances in intestinal resorption appear more frequently following more extensive trauma although they have been noted following lesser interventions as well.

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FOLDI, Janos

Technical intelligentsia in Hungary. Musz elet 18 no.22:7
24 0 '63.

FOLDI, Karoly

Incentive awards and the sphere of duty; remarks about
the polemic article by Emil Tasnadi, President, Hungarian
Patent Office. Ujit lap 15 no.11:10-11 10 Jo '63.

1. Gamma Geofizikai Szerkesztes.

FEL'DI, Laslo [Foldi, Laszlo], inzh. (Vengriya); MINAYEV, Yu. [translator]

Cooling blast furnace hearths by cellular panel coolers. Metallurg

7 no.10:22-23 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Blast furnaces--Cooling)

FOLDI, Laszlo

~~Water panel cooling in the blast furnace hearth. Koh lap 96~~
no.7:316-318 JI '63.

Foldi, Haly, M.

BABICS, Antal, dr.; FOLDI, Haly, M., dr. RENYI-VAMOS, Ferenc, dr.; ROMHANYI, Gyorgy, dr. RUSZNYAK, Istvan, dr. SZABO, Gyorgy, dr.

Disse's spaces and the lymphatic system of the liver. Magy. belorv. arch. 7 no.1:7-10 Feb 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (Igazgató: Rusznyak István dr. egyetemi tanár), Urológiai Klinikájának (Igazgató: Babics Antal dr. egyetemi tanár) és a Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóronctani Intézetének (Igazgató: Romhányi György dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(LIVER, anat. & histol.)

Disse's spaces & lymphatic system)

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

liver)

FOLDI, L.

FOLDI, L. After the general meeting. p.1. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1955.
FAIPAR. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

FOLDI, L.

Some current tasks of the Scientific Association of the Wood Industry. p. 198.
FAFAR. (Faipari Tudamanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

ca

11F

AGLYCOURIC BLOOD-SUGAR LEVEL. Tibor Szenes and Mihály Földi (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Orvosi Hetilap Néprajztudomány* 1, 131 (1945). The supposition that 170 mg. % is the crit. blood-sugar level above which in the urine of normal persons sugar appears was found to be incorrect. The aglycouric blood sugar level (A_2) is given in mg. % by $P_2 - (P_2/P_1) V_2$, where P_2 is the concn. of blood sugar content of glomerulus filtrate, P_1 the creatinine content of blood plasma, V_2 the creatinine content of urine, and V_1 the sugar content of urine (all in mg. %). Increase of P_2 is parallel to increase of A_2 , and A_2 and resorption concn. increases parallel with increase of hypoglycemia. István Földi

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUBENYAK I., ERIDI N. and SHABO G. A. *maximalis tubularis eukorrasorptio*
(Tmg) es phosphorylatio Maximal resorption of glucose from the renal tubules and
phosphorylation Orvosok Lapja 1947, 3/31 (1185-1186) Graphs I

The maximal tubular glucose resorption was followed in the dog before and after injection of 20 mgm per corten. The cortical hormone raised this value from 200 to more than 600 mgm per cent. It is assumed that the action of the cortical hormone is due to the increase in the phosphorylation of sugars. There was no observable oedema during protracted infusion experiments, and the fall in the glucose resorption had to be attributed to the loss of phosphorylating ability rather than to oedema.

So: Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology, Section II., Vol. I, #1-6

FOLDI M.
(2036)

Budapesti Pazmany Peter Tudományegyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának Közleménye. A Hg-tartalmu diureticumok hatására a tubularis resorptio Influence of mercurial diuretics on tubular resorption of salts Magyar Belorvosi Archivum 1948, 1/5 (271-275) Tables 4
In man, Novurit, by inhibiting the tubular reabsorption of sodium and chloride, diminished the plasma levels of Cl and Na. Ascorbic acid had no influence on the action of Novurit. Hetenyi Jr. - Szeged

SO: Experpta Medica, Vol. 11, No. 4, Sect. 11 - April 1949

C.A.

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Kidney function in ischemia of kidney cortex. Pál Gombosi, Mihály Pékli, and György Szabó. *Magyar Biológiai Lapok* 1, 281 (1948). Ischemia of the kidney cortex was induced in male dogs by ligating the hilus of the kidneys. This treatment decreased both diuresis and glomerular filtration, leading in some cases to transitional anuria. Tubular secreting capacity of the kidneys diminished. Max. glucose-resorbing capacity of the whole kidney decreased, whereas the glucose-resorbing effect of the single nephrons increased. The amt. of blood flowing through the active parenchyma of the kidneys diminished relatively less than the amt. of blood flowing through the whole kidney. 22 references. István Finály

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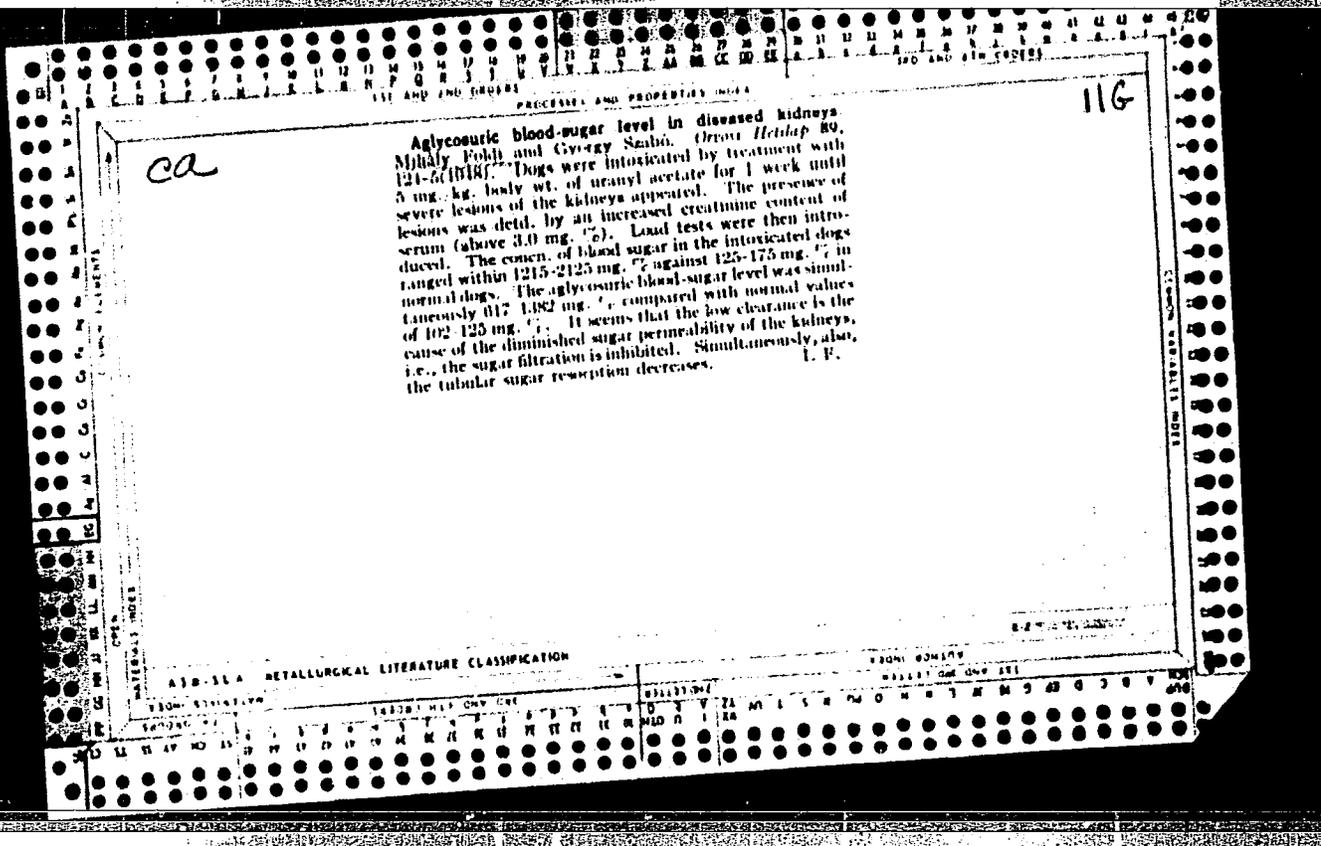
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Passive tubular reabsorption of sugar. Mihály Földi, István Rusanyák, and György Szabó (Tudományegyetem I. sz. Belklinika, Budapest). *Orvosi Hetilap* 89, 300-72 (1948); cf. C.A. 48, 922b. — Tubular lesions were produced in dogs by (1) tying off the renal artery for 1-2 hrs. or (2) intoxication with U salts (intravenous injections of 0.01 g. uranyl acetate per kg. body wt.). Then 2-5 days later a glass tube was introduced into the bladder, carotid artery, and jugular vein and (1) 300-500 cc. of 10% glucose contg. 12-15 g. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ was given within 6-8 min. through this tube, or (2) 100 cc. 10% glucose contg. 6-8 g. inulin and 0.2 g. *p*-aminohippuric acid within 2-3 min., or (3) 300-500 cc. 10% glucose contg. 6-8 g. inulin, 12-15 g. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, and 0.2 g. *p*-aminohippuric acid at a rate of 60 drops per min. The inulin, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, *p*-aminohippuric acid, creatinine, total rest N, chloride, and glucose clearances were detd. In advanced U intoxication more than 1 hr. was often required to obtain urine. Phlorizin caused no glycosuria in diseased kidneys; this may be explained by diminished clearance and existence of passive tubular glucose-reabsorption in severe lesions of tubules. The sugar concn. of the reabsorbed liquid in healthy kidneys was generally below 350 mg. %, but in asthenuria it was parallel to the blood sugar level. The surface cells of healthy tubules have a double function: (1) active reabsorption of sugar and (2) a passive function consisting of defense against passive tubular reabsorption of sugar.

István Földi

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